

THE Organized FARMER

G-35



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AT THE CONVENTION

Ed Nelson, president of Alberta Farmers' Union; Alf. Gleave, president of Saskatchewan Farmers' Union; Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, president of Farm Women's Union of Alberta and F.U.A. vice-president Clare Anderson.



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XI, No. 1

GENERAL SERVICES

January, 1962



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The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ED NELSON

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FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Co-op Press Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta

Vol. XXI January, 1962 No. 1



Ed Nelson

President's Report

It is with a feeling of humbleness and deep responsibility that I pen this monthly report. The fact that the convention gave me an unopposed mandate to carry on for another year serves to emphasize my responsibility. It is therefore only after a great deal of soul-searching that I outline the direction we should plan for in the coming year, and the goal we must reach.

The convention made three very important decisions—(1) It turned down any increase in membership fee. This simply means that any new action taken by our organization will be very limited unless a considerable contribution is made out of Co-operatives, and this is unlikely for at least another year. (2) It clarified our position with regard to further action on Hog Marketing by instructing the Board to press

for a voting hog marketing plan. This will require a determined effort to change present provincial legislation regarding voting procedure. It will require an extensive educational campaign both on the plan required and the principle involved. These are expensive activities and require the help of more people than we ordinarily use. (3) Finally the convention indicated that a clarification of goals is necessary in our farm organizations. This can only be done with the co-operation and confidence of every one concerned in our Provincial farm organizations.

These objectives as I see them, are: **A strengthening of our locals.** A direct membership, policy-making organization such as ours cannot function properly or be useful unless the locals are functioning and doing their part in studying proposed policy, searching out needs and understanding them, and relating these needs to existing policy, then communicating them to the central body.

This is, and will become, more and more the responsibility of F.U. & C.D.A. Quite an ambitious program is already underway to take action in four districts—1,4,5 and 9. The main purpose of the "district teams" being organized in these districts will be to revive locals and create new ones, so that all the activity in the district can be motivated and centralized in and through the locals. This does not mean the people in the locals can just sit back and wait for something to happen. They will be provided with help but they must then be prepared to take an active part.

To provide a better and more positive means of implementing these needs and policies we need to reduce to a minimum the possibility of the voices of our farmers becoming divided. We must speak with **one voice not two or three.** To do so requires an organization that can democratically create this one voice within that organization. In those areas where we cannot reach a common agreement we should not be speaking at all. I could cite the "Feed Mill" problem as a good example. The Farm Unions took stand, other organizations took another. The result was a confusion of ideas which made it impossible for anyone to set a policy acceptable to all. Had we been able to relate this problem back to the locals with sufficient pertinent information for them to discuss intelligently, they would have made the decision. They were the only ones that had a right to make a decision, because it was their welfare that was at stake.

In saying these things, I want to make it perfectly clear that I am not criticizing any organization or group of people. I am only saying we did not have good enough machinery to do the job. We can provide that machinery if we have a mind to.

So I see before us in 1962 some definite objectives. To provide ourselves with better bargaining power in the market place, to speak more effectively in policy matter relating to physical and social questions, and finally to determine what all this will cost us in terms of money and time.

I hope you have had a good Christmas and now may I wish you all a good New Year.

The Cost of Credit

The "Financial Disclosure Bill" which Senator David Croll is sponsoring in the Senate is deserving of serious study on the part of Canadian citizens. Further, the desire for its support or defeat should be made known to the local Senator or M.P.

Nearly everyone uses credit but few people give much thought to the actual costs involved. Only by converting the costs to an annual simple interest rate can the various rates be compared. Simple interest means paying interest on the actual amount of money owing. In other words, the lending firm deducts the payment on the principal before computing the amount on the next instalment.

Some firms use the "monthly rate" of interest, some the "discount type" of interest, and others the "instalment type" of interest charges.

Interest rates can thus vary widely. For instance a monthly charge of 2½ percent on the unpaid balance amounts to 30 percent per year calculated by simple interest method. A discount rate of 10 percent amounts to 11.11 percent when calculated by simple interest and instalment rate of 10 percent per year amounts to 18.5 percent on a simple interest basis.

It is time well spent to figure out the actual rate of interest being charged on items purchased on credit.

Perhaps it might be simpler to support Senator Croll's "Financial Disclosure Bill" which would make it mandatory for equivalent rates of simple interest to be shown on all items purchased on credit.

Powder Still Damp

In 1944 the Federal Government appointed a Royal Commission to report on the controversial issue regarding the taxation of co-operatives. The Commission was under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Errol M. McDougall. It began its hearings in early January, 1945, in British Columbia and filed its report on its findings later that year. The report was favorable to co-operatives and left their opposition discouraged to a point where they have continued to keep sniping at co-operatives and the taxation issue. This attack on co-operatives continues. It would appear that the anti-co-op interests consider themselves self-appointed sleuths for Canada's department of revenue. Fortunately, however, the department of revenue in Ottawa is not charged with prejudice and is quite capable of conducting its own investigations and work in a satisfactory manner. It does not have to resort to propaganda and smear campaigns.

The anti-co-op propagandists follow the same pattern that was initiated back in the early forties by the Income Tax Payers' Association under the presidency of G. S. Thorvaldson, Q.C. The question raised then and raised in

a more subtle manner today was, "If all business were done by co-operatives where would the government get its taxes?" At the hearings of the Royal Commission on Co-operatives in Winnipeg in 1945 that question was answered very effectively by the late John T. Hull, then secretary of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited. Following the presentation of his organization's brief he was questioned on several points by the Commission's Counsel, Mr. E. T. Parker of Halifax. These questions related to the contrasting features of a joint stock company and a co-operative society as outlined in the brief.

Commissioner W. A. Elliott asked: "The chief difference between a joint stock company and a co-operative is that a co-operative operates differently because its purposes are different?" Mr. Hull replied "Yes".

During the cross examination, Mr. Thorvaldson asked: "If all business were done by co-operatives where would the government get its taxes?"

"From where it gets them at present—where it always did get them," Mr. Hull replied. "Out of the labor, skill and enterprise of the people."

"Yes, of course," Mr. Thorvaldson agreed, "that is correct".

The report of the Royal Commission

Teenagers Double Milk Consumption

British teenagers are drinking more milk than ever. Consumption in the 16-20 age group has doubled in the past six years. And a survey carried out by the National Milk Publicity Council confirms that a favourable image of milk exists. Ninety per cent of all young people questioned said that "milk is good for you".

The youths were asked what types of people they thought drank most milk. Replied the teenagers: Tennis player, footballers and ballet dancers. Next followed coal miners, bricklayers and fashion models. The survey covered 1,920 children in 56 schools in England and Wales.

—British Farming

on Co-operatives failed to satisfy the anti-co-op interests but it was accepted by the government and the department of revenue. During the Royal Commission hearings in 1945 the anti-co-op interests shot a lot of duds in their volley against co-operative. On close examination their continual sniping since that time suggests that their powder is still damp.

—Manitoba Co-operator

Happy New Year

United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Limited, the U.F.A. Co-op, takes this opportunity of wishing its members and patrons prosperity, happiness and health in the coming year.

We remind all locals of the Farmers' Union of Alberta that U.F.A. Co-op Farm Supply Division serves U.F.A. Co-op Locals from four Farm Supply Centres located at Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton and Grande Prairie. Mailing addresses are shown below.

Any local which is not presently buying Farm Supplies through U.F.A. Co-op can obtain information about forming a U.F.A. Co-op Local by writing any of these offices.

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P.E.I. Plan Sets The Pace

A new self-help program to boost the province's economy is underway in Prince Edward Island. The program could well be a model for a similar program in Ontario.

The program, outlined in last week's *Financial Post*, was sparked by a newspaperman. Impressed with what he had read of rural development programs in the United States, he decided they could be adapted for use in P.E.I. He convinced the provincial government to support a rural development program, and he was named director of research.

Three pilot areas were selected. A cross-section of the people in each of these areas was invited to a meeting. After viewing a film on U.S. rural development they were invited to undertake a similar program for their area.

When they agreed, Research Director Daley, according to the *Financial Post*, told them they must do three things:

"Take a 10-lesson correspondence study course in community and area development. (In the U.S. people were willing to help themselves but had no knowledge of how to do it.)

"Do the legwork in an area-wide economic survey. Daley felt people would learn more about their area if they did the work themselves rather than hire an outsider.

"Pledge their support to a program of 18 subcommittees each exploring a separate field such as fisheries, recreation, new industry, agriculture, schools, public health, small business, forestry, and the like. Tourism was a major field.

"The object of these studies is to find in each field several goals that would be reasonable and practical for the area."

In each of the three pilot areas 90 per cent of the people invited to the initial meeting signed up to participate in the project. And about 300 people have either completed, or nearly completed, the 10-lesson course on community and area development.

The research director works with a Cabinet committee and a 45-man Provincial Development Council. The council will assist local groups with specific problems and will consider some province-wide projects.

The local groups have been warned not to start "with a list of things the federal or provincial government has to offer," the *Financial Post* says. Instead they were told: "Look first at what you need."

A roster has been drawn up of personnel available from government departments and private business to advise local groups on technical aspects of proposed projects.

While the P.E.I. project is headed by the provincial government, the interesting and important aspect of the program is the fact that local people themselves will make the economic survey of their own area.

It is expected that some proposed development projects will be eligible for financial assistance from the provincial or federal government — perhaps under the federal government's agricultural rehabilitation and development program when it goes into operation. But the local groups are being asked to use their ingenuity to solve local problems before turning to governments for assistance on projects beyond the resources of the community.

Could the Ontario Federation of Agriculture together with the farm forums undertake such a program in Ontario? P.E.I. has done the spade work. By drawing on the experience in that province and by starting with one pilot area in need of rehabilitation, it should be possible.

Under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act (ARDA) the federal government plans to enter into agreements with provincial governments for the joint undertaking of:

Alternate uses of land that is at present classified as marginal or of low productivity;

Development of income and employment opportunities for rural agricultural areas;

Development and conservation of the water and soil resources of Canada.

Government literature on ARDA states that a key point in operation of ARDA projects will be the widest possible participation not only by farmers but by every group in our rural communities. In sum total agricultural rehabilitation and development must be a co-operative enterprise of governments, groups and individuals.

The federal government has not yet announced the terms under which it will share financing of ARDA projects with provincial governments. Until the terms are known the Ontario government is not likely to initiate any rural redevelopment plans.

If the OFA could initiate a program similar to the one in P.E.I., the OFA could set the pace and be in a position to help shape future ARDA programs to the best interests of Ontario agriculture.

Editor's Note: What about such a project for your district?

New Look at Safety Drives

Are safety "drives" and "campaigns" as valuable in cutting accident tolls as their well-meaning sponsors believe?

There is a growing feeling that they are not, and the question that has been raised about them deserves consideration by every motorist and every safety-minded person.

This year, for the sixth time in seven years, the city of Winter Park, Florida, won the top national award of the American Automobile for its efforts in pedestrian safety among communities with under 10,000 population. Winter Park earned 96 of a possible 100 points in competition with 733 U.S. communities, has not had a pedestrian killed or injured in the past four years.

And, surprising as it may seem to those who have instituted "safety drives" of one sort or another, veteran police chief Carl D. Buchanan, who guided Winter Park to the pinnacle of success in pedestrian safety, is bitterly opposed to traffic safety campaigns. Much better, he declares, is a continuing program based on the "Three E's"—education, enforcement and engineering.

"We simply do not believe in campaigns to arrest motorists for every offence in the books," he declares. "We've seen such campaigns which result in having everybody up in arm over arrests, which drop off to nothing at the end of a specified period. Nothing is accomplished by them."

His attitude, it is apparent, is not as paradoxical as it seems.

AMA August, 1960

Pre-Slaughter Tenderizing Starts in Britain

Before the end of this month the first supplies of beef treated by new "tenderizing" process before slaughter will be in the shops. Mr. Paul Goeser, of Swift's Laboratory, Chicago has been largely responsible for developing the process.

The procedure is to inject a beast, not less than two minutes and not more than 30 minutes before slaughter, with a solution prepared from the vegetable enzyme obtained from the tropical papaya fruit. The injection is made into the jugular vein, after which slaughtering and processing goes on in the usual way. The resulting tenderness, which is said to penetrate the whole carcass making it possible to roast even a fore-quarter joint, comes out in the cooking.

—Farmer & Stockbreeder (London)

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WAR VETERANS' SECTION: Chairman—Dick Page, Didsbury; Secretary—C. M. Beaton, R. R. 4, Calgary.

Tut, Tut, Mr. McKinnon

For many years The Rural Co-operator has done its banking with the Imperial Bank — "the bank that service built."

Sometimes, when enough cheques arrived at once from our 25 and 20-cent subscription payments, there was enough money in the account to give us a sort of proprietary interest in the bank.

When Imperial merged its operations into those of the larger, more aggressive Bank of Commerce, our bank acquired a new name, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; a new slogan, "the bank that builds"; and a new president, N. J. McKinnon.

While the new slogan is "the bank that builds," President McKinnon apparently doesn't believe in building people by building co-operatives. At least not if one can judge from a speech he made recently Mr McKinnon said:

"Some advocate a universal application of a 'co-operative movement' forgetting that this, as a universal rather than a limited concept, logically invites taxation or other forms of government intrusion. At present, the escape of the co-operatives from corporate income tax provides them with a great benefit, if not in fact a government subsidy. A widespread growth in this form cannot fail to involve taxation—if the welfare state is to continue. Although some co-

operatives are efficient, many are not. But apart from the increasing inefficiencies which would probably arise if the criteria of comparison with private enterprise no longer existed, the considerations I have mentioned would likely defeat the purpose of its advocates."

We won't go into a detailed discussion here about the taxes paid by co-operatives. But it seems clear that Mr. McKinnon failed to do his homework before he made the speech. If he had consulted the economists and tax experts on his staff, it is hardly likely he would have made such a sweeping statement. To imply that co-operatives pay no corporate income taxes is not the kind of statement usually expected of a bank president.

In short, we give Mr. McKinnon full marks for writing his own speech. No ghostly economist wrote this one. This too is something we feel strongly about.

When we go to hear a speaker, or read a report of his address, we want to hear what he thinks—not what some former newspaperman or ex-professor thinks the big man ought to think.

So we criticize Mr. McKinnon for his error; but we commend him for effort. And we sympathize with him. He must lie awake at nights pondering what to do about that dreadful name—Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

—Rural Co-operator

F.U.A. Local 330 Holds Successful Supper, Bingo

On December 9th, Local 330 held their supper and bingo in the Spruce Valley Hall. Although it was very cold the attendance was quite good.

The president gave a little opening speech before the meal.

Following the meal bingo was played for a while, then interrupted for the election of a delegate to the Annual F.U.A. Convention. Nominated were: Mr. Joe Dreszick, Mrs. M. Zilinski and Mrs. A. Gawalko. The ladies to go as a team. Mr. Joe Dreszick was elected. He stated that he would be unable to give the report on the announced date of December 20, so this was changed to December 16 in the Spruce Valley Hall.

Bingo was then played again after which lunch was served to close the evening.

On December 16th, the meeting of Local 330 was held in the Spruce Valley Hall. About 26 members turned out to hear the report of our delegate, Mr. Joe Dreszick. He gave a most detailed report of the convention.

Some discussion took place and at the end Mr. Dreszick was complimented for a job very well done.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Yurchak. The date yet to be announced.



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(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)

Ralph Staples, president of the Co-operative Union of Canada, recently attended a Co-operative Conference in Bogota, Columbia, South America. The following is his report of this experience:

Reactions to Bogota

The first visit one makes to South America is a shocking experience—at least my first visit was.

I expected to find a rather quaint and backward land, picturesque, leisurely and relaxed. I was quite unprepared for the bitter poverty and the decadence too evident everywhere. I suppose I was just naive, but the beggars in the streets—some crippled or blind—made a deep impression.

And statistics support a pessimistic view. In Bogota the schools are very inadequate—crowded classes of girls in the morning and boys in the afternoon. The wages of clerical worker would be about \$63 monthly. The average income in Columbia is about \$300 per year (several republics in Latin America have less). It takes the average worker 3½ hours to earn enough to buy a dozen eggs (in the U.S.A. 19 minutes), 2 hours for one pound of bread (5 minutes in the U.S.A.—1958 figures).

One of the most distressing features lies in the extent to which most of the rich and powerful, who presumably could do something to change the situation, seem determined to protect their positions of privilege at all costs. According to well informed observers the methods commonly used are highly questionable to say the least—exporting capital illegally, falsifying income tax returns, bribing officials.

Justice William O. Douglas of the U.S.A. must have felt somewhat the same way when he wrote:

"Revolution in the twentieth century also means rebellion against another kind of feudalism. Many areas in Africa, Asia and South America are distinguished by the monopolies in land ownership. A few families often own an entire country. In some nations a group of landlords who are favorites at court or who support the dictator in power own most of the wealth. In nation after nation the bulk of the people are sharecropper of the worst kind. They live on a subsistence level. They have no doctors, no first-aid centres, no schools. Sons inherit only the debts of their fathers. In some countries one-crop economies reduce the annual cash income to miserable accounts. The peon in Cuba has averaged \$18 a year.

"South America has known palace revolutions for decades. Only recently has she experienced a revolution in depth. Cuba's example may be contagious; but the pattern need not be repeated if we have the courage to play the democratic role aggressively.

"For the promotion of revolution on the economic frontier our role is plain . . . We should employ democratic standards. Is a start being made on land reform? Will the factories to be built be worked by sweat-shop labor? Will the dam to be constructed serve only the landlords or will the new lands coming under irrigation be opened up in small units to peasants? Is Point Four aid being extended only for the favored few or is it part of a program whereby large estates are broken up and sold to the peasants? Are the factories being built with American dollars to be appropriated by the ruling clique, as has happened over and over again in Formosa, or will independent groups be allowed to bid freely and make a start toward establishing a free enterprise society?"

I am all for co-operatives in South

America and in other poverty stricken countries too. Like good seeds planted they will bear fruit in time. They will help to bridge the gap between present and future for they belong to both. But good co-operatives cannot be developed overnight, and as Sen. Hubert Humphrey said at the Bogota conference: "The time to act was yesterday".

I think that if we expect to see a peaceful and orderly evolutionary change in South America in the Canadian pattern we will be disappointed. Time won't wait for that. The changes are more likely to be revolutionary. Truly, one must conclude that only collective action on a very large scale can hope to overcome the repressive influences that keep the people poor. I would like to think that Canada would be among those trying to seek out and encourage and guide the revolutionary forces, to temper the violence and minimize the mistakes. But I fear that when time runs out we will once again be found standing firmly on the side of the status quo, deploring the state the world is coming to, shouting "communist" in a loud clear voice.

R. S. Staples,
"Co-op Commentary"

Taxation

"One might use the analogy that in the City of Saskatoon there is a "dog tax". Many citizens do not pay it and they do not consider themselves second-class citizens because of that. They do not pay a dog tax for the simple reason that they do not have a dog. Co-operatives do not pay a tax on profits because they have no profits. When they have profits you can rest assured that a very efficient, conscientious band of civil servants will see that they pay the required amount of tax."

—H. L. Fowler

F.W.U.A. President's Report

By Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

Just recently I read a quotation from John Stuart Mill, that certainly applies to us all and is a good thing to remember; it goes as follows. "There is a principle that is proof against all argument, proof against all reason, and a bar against all information and cannot fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance — that principle is "condemnation before investigation".

This came to me frequently during the convention as I listened to the many debates. It will be a rule for me to continue to use.

I was very pleased with our convention in many ways this year. For one thing in our women's convention we had a large number of new delegates, younger women mostly, as well as the older members that we need to balance up with.

The talk on our Commonwealth made us realize the part that Great Britain has played in the world. A good part, in helping people in other lands to take over the governing of themselves as independent nations. Of course we must remember that what national governments can do is limited, without the help of the governments of our provinces, states or other internal boundaries. Too often the black man was not brought along as he should have been in the art of self-government. As we look at our own province, we have a remarkable chain of education facilities. Yet, nowhere on an Indian Reserve, that I am aware of, has there been established a real good Adult Education program through the Department of Indian Affairs, to help these people make the necessary changes in a progressing society. It is so true when one can read and write, the difficulty they have in understanding the problems.

In the Annual Report of the Department of Education we find that from April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960, the total number of students receiving assistance from the province was 3,587 and for the same period the total assistance was \$1,228,163.99. This seems to be a very excellent program of assistance. The only stipulation I think is that these graduates should stay in Alberta and Canada for a given time to make their contributions to our provincial and national life. Anyone going through at their own expense of course,



Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite

would be free to go everywhere at time of graduation. This would keep our supply of professions here, instead of the steady flow to the U.S. and other countries as at present.

The message Mrs. L. H. Taylor of Red Deer brought us from the Indian-Eskimo Association, made us more aware of the problems of these people, and how helpless we are to help them, until they approach us and tell us what they want help with.

Senator Irvine of Winnipeg proved a delightful guest. I was glad she was present to put us right on several points. She still feels that for the great contribution Alberta women have made to Canadian life, there should have been a lady senator from Alberta. She gave a lot of information in regard to divorces. She feels too, that each province should handle their own divorce cases. She is a member of the Senate Divorce Committee. Last year about 480 cases of divorces were handled by the House of Commons. The fee is about \$250.00 each and after they pass the Senate, they go to the House of Commons for approval or disapproval and from there the cases go back to their own province for final settlement.

There were several important resolutions passed by the convention that will require a lot of work by all officials and members to bring them into being. I know on the surface they appear controversial but I hope to arrange a meeting where representatives can gather and discuss these on a sensible basis, and not from tradition. Times change and we must change with them.

At the present time the Federal Government and six provinces have legislation against discrimination. No person in these provinces can be refused work or accommodation because of his race or colour. Our resolution asks the Alberta Government similar legislation. When we speak of human dignity and believe in freedom of speech, thought, religion and all the other freedoms that go to make up a Democracy, surely this should be accepted quite readily by our Provincial Government.

Two other resolutions of importance were dealt with — the Dower Act and setting up an economical unit. At the present time the homestead is described as the quarter section where the home is located or not more than four lots in a town, village or city. The wife is entitled to a life's interest in either case, and such property cannot be sold without her consent. Now as to the economical unit, here is where all property of married couples should be held in "Joint Tenure". In case of death it allows the other partner to carry on and take care of things trying to be established under the Dower Act.

Another important action of the convention was the decision that we will no longer ask that married women be allowed to earn up to \$950.00 free of income tax. At the present time a married woman is entitled to only \$250.00. However I think we need to look at these things realistically. We continue to ask for this and that to be free. Money must come from somewhere, and up to now the income tax has been the fairest tax devised for farmers or any other group. Where we farmers lose out is not controlling our own business, from the time our products leave our hands until the consumers receive them. A good many other people capitalize on our oversight which has not made for cheap food despite all the efficiency the farm people have developed.

Our big project for the next year is the Camp at Gold Eye Lake for Indian and white students between the ages of 16 and 20 years, where we hope that both the Indian and white students will have a better understanding of each others cultures, heritage and common problems.

To Mrs. Hallum, the new member of the F.W.U.A. Executive, welcome. To Mrs. Gibeau, our past 2nd vice-president, thank you for your many acts of helpfulness and courtesy; we wish you well in whatever fields you go into. The friendship made through our organization is warm and kindly.

Your Family Of "FRIENDLY" Alberta Hotels

A M A

C A A

THE ROYAL GEORGE

EDMONTON

THE YORK

CALGARY

THE MARQUIS

LETHBRIDGE

FREE TV* — RADIO* AND GUEST CAR PARK

FAMILY ECONOMY PLAN

* IN MANY ROOMS

REFRIGERATED AIR CONDITIONING

Survival for Whom?

When the Dominion Government announced its plan to train 100,000 men in national survival work, we suggested that the training of civil defence workers was not the real intention. Obviously, few employers would be ready to give staff the required six weeks vacation. Nor would they be willing to make up the difference between wages and the \$173 a month the Army was prepared to pay. It must have been anticipated by the architects of the plan therefore, that the majority of volunteers would be young, unskilled, unemployed men looking for a way to earn more than the Unemployment Insurance Commission pays them. The value of such men in a national emergency would be limited and so it becomes obvious that the real purpose of the plan is to reduce the pressure on the Unemployment Insurance Fund and local welfare budgets.

Support for this speculation can be found in the announcement that local men on welfare who are physically fit are to be 'encouraged' to join the Army training program. It was even pointed out at the Board of Works meeting on Monday that if sufficient welfare recipients could be cajoled into joining, this would result in a 'sizable dent' in the amount needed for welfare.

There is no incentive for family men on welfare to take the six-week course. The maximum welfare allowance is \$170, a month why should one work under Army discipline for six weeks for three dollars a month more? It was hoped that there would be six courses of 250 men each held in Peterborough—a total of 1,500 men. So far, there have been about 150 volunteers. The program will probably be a flop both

as a make-work project and a civil defence training program, unless 'encouraged' is interpreted to mean forced.

If the plan were intended to train a nucleus of men who could take command in a national emergency, it can be seen that it has not attracted the kind of people with the rare abilities required for such work. A nuclear emergency demands that those engaged in civil defence work be able to assume responsibility and command. It would need men capable of resisting public panic and capable of thwarting looters. The Militia is the obvious choice for the job. Why are we combing the ranks of the unemployed when the Army has the necessary organization to mobilize its reserve force on short order?

Does the Dominion Government really believe that any useful purpose could be served by giving the unemployed a six week course? They may have no need to use what they have learned for five, ten, even fifteen years. A permanent establishment is needed for this kind of thing; part-time employed civil defence workers would only be useful in an immediate emergency. The whole program appears to be a colossal waste of tax funds.

Should the Dominion Government be serious about Civil Defence, and we are not convinced yet that it is, it will have to devise a sounder plan than this to strike confidence in the hearts of the populace.

—Peterborough Examiner, Oct., 1961

M.S.I. Group Insurance—There are 5 F.U.A. locals in the province who have M.S.I. group insurance — if other members are interested, please contact or write directly to Mr. R. C. Clarke, Supervisor, Medical Services, 10169-104 Street, Edmonton.

New Adventures For The C.I.A.

Replacement of Allen Dulles by John McCone as chief of the U.S. Central intelligence Agency is widely regarded as one of the most important appointments President Kennedy has yet made.

With 10,000 employees in Washington and many more abroad, CIA must be the most massive spy organization ever assembled in a free country; but it does more than spy. It has taken an active hand in several recent U.S. foreign policy projects, some of which turned out to be misadventures.

There was the shooting down of a U-2 spy aircraft over Russia in 1960. Then there was U.S. intervention on behalf of a strongly ring-wing general in Laos, a manoeuvre that misfired badly. Finally, last spring, there was the fiasco of an American sponsored "invasion" of Cuba.

In these various operations CIA appeared to function not merely as a collector of information but also as a decision-maker. At least the American public has awarded some of the blame for Laos and Cuba to the agency and its reputation has suffered damage. McCone has favored a very tough line in the cold war. He was opposed to the moratorium on nuclear tests. He belonged to the "massive retaliation" school of thought and is described as a man with "a molten temper and a whim of iron".

He sounds rather alarming.

—Financial Post, Nov. 18, 1961

Dental Auxiliaries—A total of 19 women registered in the first two-year diploma course for dental auxiliaries which begun this week at the U. of A..

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

**YOUR F.U.A. RADIO
BROADCAST**

on the air

Monday through Friday

**THROUGH THE KINDNESS
OF THE
FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS**



CKSA — LLOYDMINSTER

Dial 1150 — 6:55 a.m.

FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

CFCW — CAMROSE

Dial 790 — 6:55 p.m.

"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

CHEC — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

CKYL — PEACE RIVER

Radio 63 — 7:30 p.m.

SERVING THE ENTIRE PEACE COUNTRY

CJDC — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:15 a.m.

CHFA — EDMONTON

En Français

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl."

Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

November 23 — It is strange that people who want to run their business themselves cannot see that this is exactly what a marketing board enables them to do. In fact, they have far more to say about running their own business if they have a marketing board than if they have not. For instance, the beef producer today is allowed to make only two decisions about marketing — he can decide when to sell, and to whom he will sell. But the important factor — the price — he has no choice whatever. If he ships today, he takes today's price, and he does not know what that will be. Or, if he deals with a buyer on the farm, he must take that buyer's price. There is no one else to raise the bid. If he sells at auction, he takes what a buyer is willing to pay. If the price is off 2c from yesterday — he has no choice. If there is a surplus of cattle, and the price goes down — he has to put up with it.

November 27 — There are quite a number of people and organizations who do a lot of talking about the terrible cost of government. We work three days a week for ourselves, someone has figured out, and the other two or three for the government. This is probably true, but it would be more honest to say that we work three days a week to feed, clothe and house ourselves, and the rest of the time to provide ourselves with schools, roads, streets, hospitals, police protection, postal service, family allowance cheques, old age pensions, and so on. When the whole thing is put before us in this way, I'm inclined to believe that the money we pay in taxes is just as intelligently spent as the money we spend on ourselves. At least, the government has not yet resorted to singing commercials to persuade us to buy a lot of useless things which we would be better off without.

November 30 — Ten years ago trade between Canada and Japan amounted to a few million dollars per year. Last year trade between the two countries was in the hundreds of millions, and, if our trade barriers were let down, this trade could double within a year. This, then, is the other string in Canada's bow, so far as the European Common Market is concerned. We must turn to the West, where the great mass of humanity lives, and we must develop our trade there.

December 1 — We would like to see Canadian businessmen face a completely free enterprise economy, where they really had to tighten up — as Canadian farmers have had to over the past 10 years. Our bet is that they could bring costs down.

BILL HARPER — Commentator

During the recent F.U.A. convention, two editorials published in the Edmonton Journal, caused strong resentment among F.U.A. delegates. The editorials together with president Ed Nelson's letter to the Journal, are reprinted herewith:

AN ADMISSION OF INEFFICIENCY

The resolution of the Farmers' Union of Alberta asking for restrictions on "weekend farmers" is actually a remarkable admission of inefficiency and backwardness on the part of a segment of the regular farming population.

There is no question that many so-called "weekend farmers" do conduct profitable operations, usually in the raising of stock. These are men who farm as a sideline to their regular occupation or business which is often conducted in cities or towns. Sometimes they lease Crown lands; sometimes they lease private lands; sometimes they buy their own lands.

The important point is that though able to devote only a fraction of their time to farming, they are willing to compete with those who are full-time farmers. They usually obtain the best scientific advice available from government and university experts—which is free to all. They use their intelligence. They often make a good profit in return for the time, energy and initiative they expend. Sometimes they lose, but that is a chance they are prepared to take.

It is amazing that a sense of shame would not have prevented full-time farmers from seeking to restrict the competition of part-time farmers who are obviously already under a severe handicap. If we want the benefits of a free enterprise system, we should all be prepared to accept the disciplines.

We should never forget the old principle that any government action which guarantees a profit for the incompetent means a "killing" for the competent. The government should not hesitate to toss into the wastepaper basket the FUA resolution asking that leases on Crown lands be restricted to "bona fide" farmers. The intention of the resolution is obviously to discriminate against part-time farmers who certainly are as "bona fide" as farmers who run to the government crying for protection against legitimate competition.

F.U.A. AND ITS TRUST

The farm movement in Alberta has a long and honorable history. Its voice has been respected and heeded. Its annual conventions, under its successive organizations, have been of great public interest. Thus, meeting in Edmonton,

the Farmers' Union of Alberta again had a ready audience.

Altogether, the result was disappointing. The executive complained that the FUA now counts membership among only thirty-seven per cent of Alberta farmers. There must be a good reason for this disinterest, and the tone of the proceedings suggested what it is.

Time and again, by direct statement and implication, the delegates' attitude was that of the dissatisfied farmer, not the one who is making farming "a going concern."

A resolution by District 13 illustrates the point. It was directed against Hutterites and asked for a minimum of four hundred miles between colonies. Yet all things considered, the preamble is the more significant part. It read:

Whereas big farmers and ranchers are starting to sell their properties to Hutterites, and

Whereas we feel that once sold to Hutterite colonies it will never be resold to independent farmers, and

Whereas we small farmers feel that in time to come our children will be pushed out as independent farmers...

This extraordinary stress on "small" or "independent" farmers, as opposed to "big farmers" (as though they are not independent too) is disturbing. Big farming today is successful farming and the harsh truth is that the country needs fewer "small farmers." Yet the FUA seems to ignore this; indeed, to regard successful farming as something against the industry's best interests, which is ridiculous.

It may be harsh, but the FUA sounds like the plaintiff voice of the marginal, inefficient farmer, not the successful farmer of today and tomorrow. Often it sounds more like an irresponsible U.S. labor union than a Canadian businessmen's organization. It is small wonder that more than half Alberta's farmers do not want to associate themselves with it.

The convention reached a high point of absurdity when it requested the provincial government to compel all farmers in the province to support the FUA.

Finally, consider one further resolution, eventually adopted. It called for a price of \$4 per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat. A supporting delegate remarked that since the price of bread has risen lately, "it wouldn't matter if bread prices went up a few cents more." Yet the same convention rallied against freight rates, against electrical power

rates, and against still others, and in the case of railway and electricity, and implement manufacturers, urged nationalization.

It all seems to depend on whose ox is being gored. The farm movement in Alberta did not reach its earlier heights with that attitude. It won't regain them until it again speaks as a business rather than as a mystic way-of-life deserving of special privilege without regard to the rest of the populace or the country's best interest.

F.U.A. President Ed Nelson's Reply

December 19th, 1961

The Editor,
The Edmonton Journal,
Journal Building,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

On Monday morning, December 11th, 1961, over 400 delegates of the Farmers' Union of Alberta met to begin their week long annual convention. By any standards one wishes to use, I believe they represented a fair cross section of farm thinking, and a combined experience in the production of food and the business of living, that might warrant the respect of any other group of Albertans. I am sure that the words of His Honour Lieutenant Governor Page, His Worship Mayor Roper and the Hon. A. R. Patrick, referring to farming as "still the most important industry to Alberta and to Edmonton," were not idle words.

These people represented some 25,000 Alberta farm families out of a total of some 70,000. With the exception of three years in the last fifty, it represents the highest total membership, and may possibly be the highest percentage of all farmers in that period. This because, since 1930 total farm population has declined steadily, as agriculture has adjusted to changing economic conditions.

It is therefore a little difficult for me to relate these facts to the scathing editorial in Saturday's Journal which refers to "reasons for disinterest" and "half the Alberta farmers do not want to associate themselves with the F.U.A." I have convention programs that date back to 1914. The policies expressed at the 1961 convention are very little changed from those of previous years. Over the years, the membership fee has never been over the present \$5.00. No one has ever been refused a membership. In establishing farm policy the majority has always ruled. The F.U.A. and its predecessors have been working models of true democracy. If the other 45,000 farmers do not like the present policies, I suggest that they have a

simple remedy, namely to join up and be heard. If they represent farmers who are "going concerns" they should have little difficulty, either to raise the necessary fee or to find time to express their opinions.

It seems to me, sir, that a newspaper such as the Journal, with a captive audience, has a unique opportunity for some real, down to earth constructive criticism, without having to resort to the shameful type of journalism displayed in your only two editorials commenting on our convention.

I say "shameful" because they were couched in the kind of language that maintains the whole world in a state of turmoil. They express the kind of understanding of humanity that created Communist Russia, that brought about Castro in Cuba, that make South America and Africa seething cauldrons of unrest, that keeps us all living in mortal

fear of someone triggering the atomic holocaust that everyone knows is all too possible. At this time of year! At this time when we need statesmen, not fomenters of mistrust, misunderstanding and deliberate misrepresentations of facts.

The farmers of Alberta want a chance to share in the resources of Alberta. They have given their lives, their resourcefulness and their toil to the development of the Province in the past years. Most of their efforts are represented in the millions of acres of land under cultivation, the farms and farm buildings, the towns and cities, the roads, the schools, but very little in cash or investment capital other than their farms. They are people with hearts and souls. They have their lives invested in Alberta. If their farm investment is so valuable, why are they leaving these farms at the rate of 1,000 per year?

And why is it that all too often, the buyers of these farms are business and professional men who obtain their capital from other sources, and are not averse to burying a loss on their "farm" operations in their general business returns.

It is not hard to create a farm unit of maximum size and optimum efficiency, if sufficient capital is available. It is another matter if such a unit is created under a crushing load of debt, and if that optimum efficiency results in a minimizing of the value of our human and social resources.

Your editorials did nothing to promote understanding or goodwill, and still less did they attempt to provide any solution to the steadily worsening farm situation.

Yours very truly,
Ed Nelson, president,
Farmers' Union of Alberta



Back row left to right: Carl E. Schmaltz, Beiseker—Local 1016; Doug Clegg, Fairview—Local 211; Peter Chabun, Rochester, Caribou Range—Local 302; Otto Koetke, Daysland-Gladstone—Local 869.

Front row left to right: C. T. Swiderski, Le Goff, Bonnyville—Local 411; Jake Frey, U.F.A. Co-op Pres.; Leonard Hilton, F.U.A. Membership Committee Chairman; Lawrence Terry, Edward-Bellis 409.

59 F.U.A. Locals Won \$1,300 in Prizes

Jake Frey, president of U.F.A. Co-op presented these at F.U.A. Convention. Above are the 6 men who received prizes on behalf of the locals who won first prize in their sections.

Memorandum Re New Source of Revenue To The Government of Alberta

We note with interest your concern in the revenue situation in this province. Like you we realize that in the long run revenue must equal expenditure and we are vitally concerned with the methods by which this end is to be accomplished.

Our farm people are deeply interested in the suggestions of new types of taxation now being mentioned with the object of increasing revenue. In general, farmers are opposed to the imposition of new taxes, feeling that any such imposts will in the main be passed along to agriculture. It is clear to us that the farmers' standard of living is already too low in comparison with others without further reduction by way of extra taxation.

We are however well aware of the revenue problem and we wish to suggest a source from which a substantial amount of new revenue could be derived without taxation or raising costs to anyone.

A NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE

On several previous occasions we have urged you to take over the privately-owned power companies in Alberta and operate the whole system as an integrated unit through our Alberta Power Commission. In our opinion the need for action along this line is more urgent today than ever before. With our need for increased revenue, Alberta can no longer afford the luxury of three power companies with duplication of personnel and officers, plus a small group of shareholders making profits of up to 165% per year on their investment.

It is high time that Alberta's most important utility was operated for the benefit of the public instead of for private gain.

Our estimates show that provincial operation of electric power could very well mean a net income to Alberta of some \$10,000,000 per year on the basis of present rates. Natural growth and the elimination of duplication, etc. will no doubt add substantially to this. Even after allowing for some off-setting factors such as loss of Income Tax, it is evident to anyone who has examined the facts that a very large potential revenue is available here.

NO "DIVINE RIGHT"

In connection with this electric power business it is well to remember that the present power companies have no

"Divine Right" to continue in business. They are operating under franchises granted by our representatives. Any time the public interests requires the withdrawal of such franchises it should be done. It is time for such action now.

POWER PROFITS GROWING

In previous submission on this subject we have pointed out to you the excessive profits being taken by the private power companies in Alberta. An examination of their financial statements for 1960 shows that the toll is growing rapidly. The following analysis made for us by a chartered accountant, shows these facts:

ALL ALBERTA POWER COMPANIES

Total shareholders investment	\$60,206,334
Net profits before income tax	15,214,046
Net profits after income tax	8,143,786
Rate of profit before tax	25.3%
Rate of profit after tax	13.5%

From the above it is obvious that Alberta power users are paying over 25% for funds which the Power Commission could secure for about 5%. In this connection we have asked our accountant to make an estimate of the gain to Alberta through public ownership of our power system. His estimate is as follows:

Estimated Savings Obtainable Under Public Ownership of Power Companies

Net profit for 1960 all power companies in Alberta	\$ 8,143,786
Provision for income tax	7,070,260
Bond and Debenture interest paid by PowerCo's.	3,223,473
Total	\$18,437,519
Less reserves belonging to shareholders	1,843,752
Total	\$16,593,767

Deduct estimated interest on total investment payable if publicly owned at 5% (estimated rate at which Alberta Power Commission may possibly borrow) assuming companies could be purchased for book value

6,723,449

Estimated saving per year through public ownership of power system

\$ 9,870,318

Note Re: CALGARY POWER LTD.

During the year 1960 a dividend of

\$.50 per common share was declared which is the equivalent of \$7.50 per share on an investment of \$10.00 in 1947. A further sum of \$8.82 per share was put into reserves making a total earning of \$16.62 per share on the old basis. **Note:** these shares were split twice, 3 to 1 in 1953 and 5 to 1 in 1959, making a total split of 15 to 1.

EDMONTON'S EXPERIENCE

It may be noted here that Edmonton, which owns its power system, had a net surplus on same in 1960 of well over \$2,000,000. That was accomplished after allowing for every kind of city tax and furnishing power at rates which compare favorably with any in Alberta. In spite of losses on the street railway, Edmonton's utilities now produce net revenue in excess of \$6,000,000 annually which is equal to about 17 mills on the tax rate.

TREND TO PUBLIC POWER

Provincial ownership and operation of power utilities is in line with the general trend across Canada where seven provinces out of ten now own and operate all or most of their power system. During this year New Brunswick and British Columbia have taken this important step.

In B.C. the government moved swiftly to take over the giant B.C. Electric Co. when the report of the commission headed by Dr. Gordon Shrum showed that the cost of power from the new Peace River project could be cut by over one-third if it was publicly-owned.

RURAL LINES

Before closing this submission we wish to refer once more to the very unsatisfactory condition prevailing in the rural areas of Alberta. There we are wasting quite unnecessarily in the have our farmers' time and money be-maintenance of some 370 R.E.A.'s with boards of directors and secretaries. Under a proper system their work could be attended to more efficiently by direct contact between the Power Commission's local office and the rural member.

EFFICIENCY?

The private power companies and their proponents are fond of claiming greater efficiency for their operations over that of public enterprise, so far we have discovered nothing to substantiate this claim. The Ontario Hydro from its inception has made a name for efficiency of operation. Its rates are about 50% lower than the rates charged by private companies just across the river in New York state. Manitoba

under public ownership has the lowest rates in Canada.

In Alberta we have seen plenty of evidence of the inefficiency of the private power companies in the building of farmers' lines. Unification under our power commission would eliminate a lot of waste and duplication here.

In B.C. the recent revelations as to fantastic salaries paid to B.C. Electric officials and their attempt to set aside funds for their own benefit when the company was taken over has not impressed us favorably. We do not consider over-payment of officials a proof of efficiency.

F.U.A. Income Tax Department

That time of year has come again when all citizens with income must give an accounting to the Department of National Revenue so that income tax may be assessed.

This year we have inaugurated an addition to our office and mail service in filing income tax returns.

Field Service, where a man from this office will go to an appointed place, on an appointed date, to record the necessary information, is now available.

Appointments may be made through Head Office. The greater the number of members requesting this service, the lower will be the travelling expenses to be charged.

Is your local interested in bringing this service directly to your community.

Take Advantage of the F.U.A's Income Tax Service -- Available to Members

COMPLETE THE ATTACHED FORM AND MAIL TO:

G. W. Ambrose, Director,
Farmers' Union Accounting Service,
F.U.A. Bldg., 9934 - 106th Street
Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Sir:

We would like assistance and information on the following:

- _____ The preparation of our 1961 Income Tax Returns.
- _____ Farmers' Union Account Book (Farm Records—\$1.25)
- _____ Establishing a Basic Herd.
- _____ Preparation of Election to Average Income.
- _____ Gift Tax.
- _____ Lifetime Gift of \$10,000.00 — Tax Free.
- _____ Estate Tax.
- _____ The preparation of a Net Worth Statement as of December 31, 1961, so our Tax position will be clear at that date.

NAME _____

UNION LOCAL No. _____

ADDRESS _____

PUBLIC & PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Generally speaking we are in favor of private or co-operative enterprise. However there are some fields where monopoly is necessary and in these, public enterprise is indicated. We believe that where free competition has to be restricted by franchises, a strong case exists for public operation. In the case of electric power or telephones it is only economic common sense.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Once again we urge you to take steps to place Alberta's power system under Provincial control and operation as speedily as possible. As we have shown this action will mean:

1. Very substantial revenue for Alberta, growing year by year.
2. Greater efficiency of unified operation.
3. A planned system for the future, making the best use of all sources of power.
4. Elimination of profiteering in power.
5. Control of flooding and river pollution.

Finally we suggest that this question should be dealt with on the basis of cold hard-headed business principles. The control of electric power is basically an economic question and neither sentiment nor ideologies should be allowed to defeat the public interest.

All of which is respectively submitted by the—

Farmers' Union of Alberta

F.U.A. Local No. 330 Meetings Held

A very successful meeting of F.U.A. Local No. 330 was held on November 18th in the Spruce Valley Hall.

After the reading and adopting of the minutes of the last meeting, which was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Dytiuk, the different resolutions from various districts to be presented at the F.U.A. annual convention were read and very thoroughly discussed. Many opinions were given both for and against.

Plans were discussed for a supper and bingo to raise the necessary finances for sending a delegate to the F.U.A. Convention.

A number of persons were appointed to look after the meal and bingo. The supper was held on December 2nd at 6:00 p.m. in the Spruce Valley Hall.

Following this the attending members renewed their membership.

The following meeting was on December 28th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Yurchak.

Junior F.U.A. Queen Contest

Two years ago in June, I was fortunate enough to be the Queen Contestant for District 4 of the F.U.A. This was an experience that I will never forget. Not only for the contest but also for the Farm Young People's Week. So much can be gained in this short time that it is really amazing. The girls in the Queen Contest experience many things that will help them in the future and that they will cherish for life. Any girl that would have the opportunity to participate should not let this chance pass. A few years ago the contest was based only on selling tickets, I think that this form was not really fair. The Queen Contest now is very well organized and gives an equal and fair chance to all the contestants. They have the chance of meeting and competing with each other, and meeting Juniors from all parts of Alberta. The Queen Contest is carried out in different fields of competition—farm knowledge, speaking ability, personality appearance and ticket sales. These different contests occur throughout the week. You are judged by special people elected by the Queen Contest Committee. Points are given for the performance, the girl that gains the most points becomes the Junior Queen.

The only thing about the contest and the F.Y.P.W. is that it is held at a very busy time of the year. Most Juniors are writing exams and are unable to attend, this is perhaps the reason why there is not more girls competing in the Queen Contest. Of course they need only to be there for the last day, but I think it would be very unfortunate for one to miss the week. Of course we realize that this is the only time the University is available. We hope that soon this problem will be solved and every junior will have an opportunity to attend.

With these closing words, I want to call all girls to the alert—"Why don't you become the next Queen Contestant for your District?" The experience that you will have, is far too breathtaking to even put into words. Take my word for it, you will not regret it. So fill in those Contest forms now and the best of luck to all of you.

Sophie Kachmarchyk,
Alternate Junior,
F.U.A. District 4

Value of the Banff Leadership Techniques Short Course

By Walter Smart

Jr. F.U.A. Alternate Director, District 7

On Sunday, October 22, 1961, rural people from all over Alberta, between the ages of twenty and fifty-five began arriving at the Banff School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alberta to attend the 12th annual Leadership Course. By 9:00 a.m. Monday, October 23, a total of 35 delegates registered. These delegates with the exception of one or two were being sponsored by organizations who planned and conducted this course. The following is a list of the major organizations who assisted with this year's short course: 1. Extension Dept., University of Alberta; 2. Alberta Wheat Pool; 3. F.U.A.; 4. United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative; 5. United Grain Growers Limited; 6. Jr. F.U.A.; 7. Alberta Department of Agriculture; 8. Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association; 9. Alberta Women's Institutes; 10. Farm Women's Union of Alberta.

This course is designed to assist young men and women to prepare themselves for more demanding positions in community leadership. In particular it will enable them to become more effective officers in their own organizations. The major fields of interests were presented by means of special speakers, films, a selection of books and bulletins from the Extension Library and the use of a variety of techniques which allowed maximum student participation.

As the title of the course indicates, the main subjects dealt with leadership skill and techniques. A large portion of the course dealt with speech. Every leader needs to communicate his ideas from the public platform, therefore, each student was given the opportunity to give three five-minute talks before the class. These talks were tapes on a recorder and later back to the class so that the class could determine the good and bad points of the speaker that the instructor had pointed out. After the talks had been analyzed, it offered great help to the speaker in the preparation of his next talk.

Another portion of the course dealt with the conduct of meetings. Each student was given the opportunity to chair a meeting, introduce and thank a speaker, and to take part in, or see demonstrated "special speech situations", such as giving and responding to toasts. Discussions of Chairmanship,

Parliamentary procedure, interviews and the presentation of model meetings, prepared the student to deal with such situations in real life. This course included a study of the basic structure of community organizations and associated problems. These included methods of program planning, the duties and skills associated with secretarial work, convenorship of committees and publicity. The approaches to these were through discussions, demonstration and actual role playing.

In the evenings recreational periods were held. In the planning of recreation periods for rural groups, with their wide age spread is a major problem. During the length of the course, the student body which was broken down into four groups, was in charge of planning and presenting an evening of entertainment. At the end of each evening program, remarks were given, both good and bad by the instructor in charge. Mainly by the criticism, each group was able to prepare a better evening of entertainment the next night their group was in charge.

Outside of lectures and group study, an excellent selection of books were provided for special information which one may wish to obtain.

The staff, consisting mainly of members of the sponsoring organizations, were selected to ensure that those attending would receive the best possible information, guidance and assistance. The speakers consisted mainly of people who are engaged in rural work.

With the continuation of this leadership course and the course content, our communities can expect better leaders and therefore better organization in the future.

And so from the North Eastern part of the province it's AU REVOIR until next time.

Northern Alberta Institute of Technology—A site of approximately 26 acres has been secured from the city of Edmonton, located at 118 Avenue, 106 Street and Princess Elizabeth Avenue. (It is expected that construction will start this fall.) Courses to be offered—bricklaying, painting and decorating, plastering and steamfitting, business education, civil engineering technology, computer programming technology and instrumentation technology.

* * *

Water Skiing—It is an offence to water ski unless there is a second person in the boat towing the skier, to watch him.

F.W.U.A. Hutterite Committee Report

by MRS. R. JOHNSTON

HISTORY

As an F.W.U.A. Committee we made a study of the 400-year history of the Hutterite people from the time the first church of 6,000 Swiss pacifists was founded in Moravia to the present time. They still follow the religious teachings, rigid plan of communal life and strict discipline established by Jacob Hutter, who became their leader in 1533 and was put to death in 1536. They prospered in agriculture and industry for forty years during the latter part of the sixteenth century then had to flee to Hungary where they were reduced to poverty and forced to join other churches. A small band fled to White Russia in 1736 and prospered for 100 years.

In 1874-79, because the privilege of military exemption was withdrawn by Alexander II, 100 families migrated to South Dakota, U.S.A. In 1917 because of the United States Draft Act they contacted the Canadian Government and were assured they would be exempt from military service and advised that holding property in common was a matter under provincial control. In 1918 all but 5 colonies emigrated from South Dakota, 12 to Alberta and 7 to Manitoba. Daughter colonies have been established and in 1960 there are 55 Hutterite colonies in Alberta.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF HUTTERITES

In 1944 Alberta passed the Land Sales Prohibition Act which forbade sale of land to Hutterites until after the war. In 1947 the Communal Properties Act Prohibited the establishment of new colonies within 40 miles of established colonies and limited the size to 10, 16 or 24 sections according to the soil zone. In 1958 a government appointed four man commission studied the problem. The government introduced amendments to the communal Properties Act which partially follow the recommendations of the commission. A three member Property Control Board was established to hear arguments pro and con and the ruling of the Board is subject to the approval of the Provincial Cabinet. The changes do away with the 40 mile spacing limit, retain the colony size limit and prevent a colony member from holding land in his own name, for colony use.

The Federal Government in 1960 changed the income tax ruling so that,

beginning in 1961, Hutterite Colonies will pay income tax the same as other taxpayers. The Lethbridge Herald states that about half of the colonies have not been taking advantage of the Federal Government legislation for a few years back, classifying the Colonies as charitable institutions exempt from income tax. They have been filing income tax returns after claiming all the exemptions allowed to all taxpayers there has been little or no tax to pay.

EDUCATION

I, and I believe other members of the F.W.U.A. Hutterite Committee made some study of education provided for the Hutterite children.

Some of the more recently formed colonies have signed an agreement with the board of their school division. This specifies the type of school and residence that must be supplied by the colony, subject to the approval of the Department of Education. It leaves the colony free to use buildings for church purposes. The Division supplies furniture and school equipment and appoints and pays the teacher. The Minister of Education is asked to approve an additional levy for school purposes upon the Hamlet (Colony) as provided in the School Act.

Some Problems Created By The Present School Policy

1. Carry over of communal customs and traditions results in a uniform pace of achievement geared to mediocre standards and no challenge to those of superior ability.
2. The use of English only in the classroom, retards reading and language skills.
3. The use of the building as a church and meeting hall interferes with the display of charts, maps, pictures, etc. and limits the activities of the regular school teacher in many ways.
4. The schools possess the usual weaknesses of one-roomed schools plus the fact that as German is taught every morning before regular school classes the children tire by afternoon.
5. Grade nine diploma is not an objective in the colonies and the Junior High School program loses its effectiveness since the children aim to stop school as soon as they are fifteen.

Education is the most effective means we have of integrating these people into our society. Possibly our provincial Department of Education should take greater responsibility for the standard of education in Hutterite colonies in all parts of the province,

with a superintendent in charge of Hutterite education working with the superintendents in the school divisions, and with special provincial grants to meet the additional expense of raising the standards of Hutterite education. More effective, if it could be achieved would be the integration of Hutterite children in the public school system as favored by the A.T.A. and the Cameron Commission. A few colonies have consented to send their children to the public school but they are criticized by the other Hutterites.

The Hutterite colonies provide a well supervised nursery school for children age 3 to 6. The children because of language difficulties do not do well in the first school grades, then come nearer to average achievement until they are in the Junior High School grades. If they could be induced to aim for a grade IX diploma their achievement in those grade would improve.

COMMENTS

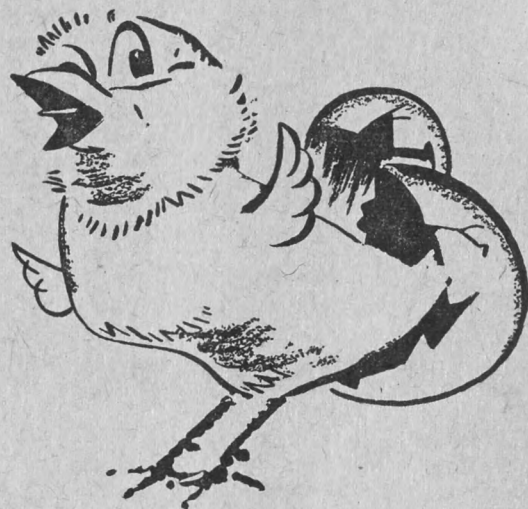
At our pre-convention F.W.U.A. Board meeting last year I volunteered to be a member of this committee because I believed the F.W.U.A. should make a study of the Hutterite problem for our own information. I did not expect that we would find a solution but I did not want to see our organization take an unfair or discriminatory stand. When the F.U.A. convention requested that an F.U.A. Hutterite committee be set up, three members were added to the F.W.U.A. Committee. It was most gratifying to learn that every member of that committee was most concerned that we should take no action which would be discriminatory.

The only solution I can see is education—education in their schools, when possible integrated education and adult education. They are a friendly people and we must do our part to bring them into our activities. In many communities we are making a start. They contribute at the blood-donor clinics, and at least three colonies joined the Fort Macleod Chamber of Commerce. Have we made an attempt to bring them into our F.U.A.?

In conclusion, I wish to quote the concluding paragraph in the F.U.A. brief presented by Mr. Platt to the Hutterite Committee appointed by the Alberta Government in 1958 to study the Hutterite problem.

"We believe that the eventual solution is in complete integration but, in the meantime, suggest the improved education opportunities and development of industry (by the colonies) wherever possible."

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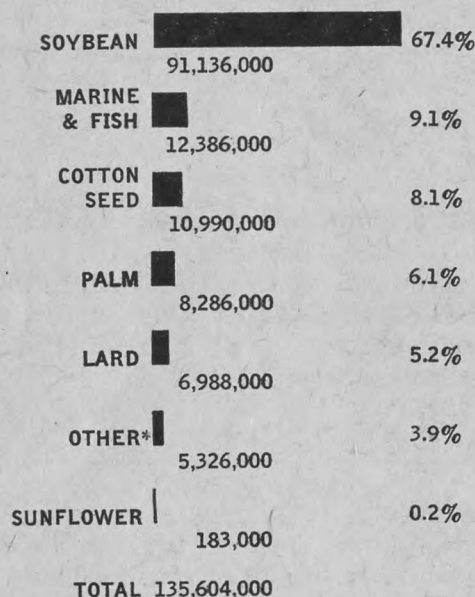
There is no doubt that the mixing of colour in margarine is a time consuming and frustrating job for the homemaker. She wonders why it is necessary to waste her time when this could so easily be done in the factory. Obviously it is not right to waste the time of the already overworked homemaker, but of course there are reasons why colour has, so far, not been allowed in margarine in this province and the reasons should be examined carefully to see if they are valid. The reason for existing legislation is to maintain a healthy rural economy which in turn assists the economy of urban people. Two-thirds of Alberta farmers milk cows and over 56% of the total milk goes into butter. The dairy cow contributes \$90 million annually to the economy of Alberta. Exports of butter from Alberta in 1961 will exceed 20 million pounds amounting to \$13 million of new wealth. Since the introduction of margarine into Canada in 1949, the consumption of butter has dropped from 20 to 15 pounds per person. Colouring

of margarine would undoubtedly result in a further decline in the sale of butter. In the United States where colouring has been legalized in most states, the consumption of butter is now less than 8 pounds per person. It is significant that butter consumption in the U.S.A., on a per capital basis, dropped by 6 pounds during the 5 year period (1940-45) when colour restrictions and taxes on the coloured product were being removed; yet the total decline in butter consumption during a 50 year period (1910-60) was only 10 pounds. Any decrease in the consumption of butter would affect the income of the large cream producing sections of the dairy industry. This in turn would affect the income of a large section of the urban population who, although they may not realize it, are very largely dependent on the rural population for sales of commodities, machinery, insurance, etc., etc. Further, less income from the rural population means less taxes for the provincial economy.

A lower consumption of butter would also increase the unemployment situation in this province, not only do the dairy farmers provide jobs for workers, but the 87 creameries manufacturing butter in Alberta provide jobs for workers directly and for ancillary supplies needed by the creameries.

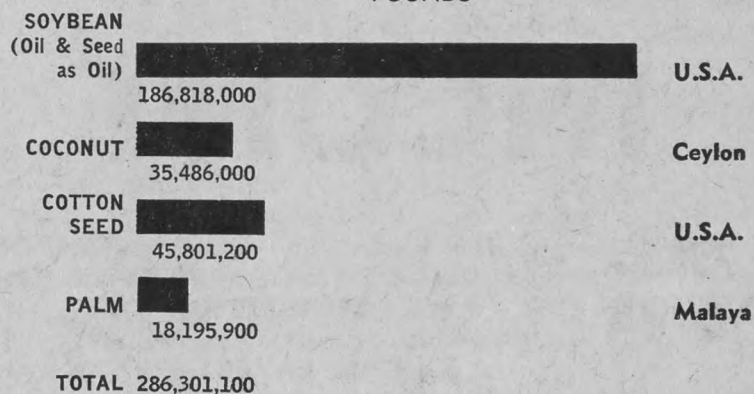
Many people consider the sale of margarine as merely being a competition between two agricultural interests—the vegetable oil growers and the dairy farmers. This is not the case. Canada as a whole produces only half the fat required for margarine, salad oils and shortening, while the remainder is imported. With margarine, the situation is even more extreme—Canada cannot produce either the quantity or the type of oils which are necessary for margarine. Let us consider the 1960 figures on oils or fats used in Canadian margarine manufacture and imports of some of the most common vegetable oils. They are shown in the following graph.

Pounds and Percentage of Oils Used In Canadian Margarine—1960



* Includes Rapeseed, Coconut, Edible Tallow, etc.

Canadian Imports of Some Vegetable Oils and Main Source—1960 POUNDS



HOW DOES THIS HELP THE FARMER ?

The above figures indicate that it is not just a case of land being used for dairy purposes instead of vegetable oils. In fact, much of the land in Alberta is unsuitable for anything but dairy purposes. Alberta has 15 million acres of arable grey wooded soil, 4 million acres of this are under cultivation and the remaining 11 million acres still remain to be brought under cultivation; because these soils are lacking in certain elements, grain growing is not profitable. Roughage crops (grasses and legumes) are most suitable on this soil. The dairy cow is the most profitable way of utilizing such crops. Dairy cows return the farmer on grey wooded soils more per acre than any other crop and their cream production has increased in recent years.

The production of butter is therefore an important key to the livelihood of a great proportion of the population of Alberta. The farmer producing butterfat for butter receives 75% of the consumer's dollar, yet the farmer growing rape seed would receive, at present prices, only 35% of the consumer's dollar providing margarine could be made entirely from rape seed oil. The production of margarine is important to a few large industries who undoubtedly have many other profitable outlets, other than margarine. The recent

campaigns for the consumption of more margarine appear to come from organized consumer groups but in fact the driving force and often the financial assistance for such campaigns comes from the vegetable oil institutions, organized originally in the United States and later in Canada and supported by the margarine manufacturers.

Butter has a natural yellow colour. We believe that butter has won a natural copyright gained throughout centuries of worldwide recognition of its familiar yellow colour. If this is not recognized then the whole principle and philosophy of copyright law should be rejected. Colour is added to winter made butter in northern climates such as Canada, but it is for uniformity and not for imitation. If better quality of roughage were fed, then it would not be necessary to colour late fall and winter butter which amounts to less than 25% of the total.

Proponents of coloured margarine argue that in denying the housewife the opportunity to buy a spread already coloured, the provincial government is denying freedom of choice. This is not a valid argument because the granting of freedom of choice must always depend on whether others are likely to be injured through the exercise of that

freedom. We cannot deny the right of groups to seek new laws, but we can most certainly insist that the desired laws take into account who is to be harmed and who is to be helped.

What is a fair solution to this problem? Certainly it would not be fair to bring about a marked reduction in the income of a large proportion of dairy farmers because the rest of the community were consuming imported vegetable oils. The colour of margarine does nothing to its food value. If consumers insist upon coloured margarine than let it be coloured so that it cannot be confused or substituted for butter. Whatever solution is found let it be fair for all concerned so that margarine is not substituted for butter and the economy of rural and suburban Albertans be affected. Let there be no misrepresentation. After all, whoever heard anyone say "please pass the margarine"?

WHAT CAN YOU DO IN THIS MATTER? YOU CAN WRITE TO YOUR MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE AND MAKE SURE HE IS FAMILIAR WITH YOUR VIEWPOINT.

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(Advertisement)

F.U. & C.D.A. Report To Co-op Convention

Kay Dowhaniuk

I consider it a privilege to have the opportunity to report to this annual meeting of the U.F.A. Co-operative. I understand from the reports that you have just completed another successful business year.

In my presentation I will briefly outline (a) the composition of F.U. & C.D.A. and its policy structure, (b) the purpose and goals as first conceived by those responsible for initiating the program, (c) assessment of progress and achievement, (d) most important question of all—our immediate objectives, and how our present program is designed to translate these objectives into a program of action.

The Farmers' Union & Co-operative Development Association came into being August 1959 after careful deliberation by responsible top policy personnel of the Farmers' Union and the Co-operatives. It was their considered opinion that a central organization should be set up to co-ordinate and implement a program which would result in increased development of rural leadership, increased understanding of co-operative principles—thereby promoting support of co-operatives, a better understanding of the function of co-operatives, and a better understanding of farm organization objectives and policies. The intention was to reach as many people as possible, using the F.U.A. locals as a focal point.

The organizations which are members of F.U. & C.D.A. are the F.U.A., U.G.G., C.A.D.P., A.W.P., U.F.A. CO-OP, A.C.W.A., Co-op Fire, Co-op Life, A.L.C. Totally they allocate an annual budget of \$30,000, one-third of which is contributed by the F.U.A.

An Advisory Committee made up of a representative from each member organization, plus D. Campbell, S. Graham, S. Cormie and J. McFall meet with the Director every three months to assess the program of the last quarter and to advise on future programs, and how they can best be implemented. They also approve the budget. A Policy Council composed of the presidents of each organization meets annual to direct policy of the association. The director is responsible to this committee through the Chairman, Mr. Ed. Nelson.

For the first year many projects were initiated by F.U. & C.D.A. These took the form of workshops, small group meetings with radio broadcasts,

Directors' Short Courses, Fieldmen's Workshop, and sub-district meetings. Some tangibles, one of them being a production of a booklet on "Co-operative & Farm Organizations" were accomplished. This multiplicity of projects may have tended to diffuse the efforts of F.U. & C.D.A., thus making it difficult to evaluate the impact of the total program.

It was felt then that a much clearer and sharper focus on specific program goals was necessary if the association was to fulfill its purpose. Last January a joint meeting between the F.U.A. Central Board and the F.U. & C.D.A. Advisory Committee was held to determine the character, the scope and the direction of the F.U. & C.D.A. program. This resulted in a recommendation that we undertake to organize and nurture a committee in each F.U.A. district. This committee to be known as the "District Team".

The development of the "District Team" project will become the main goal of F.U. & C.D.A. for the next few years. This idea at the present seems to be the best way of assisting Districts to help themselves in all economic and social phases affecting agriculture; and to strengthen farm organizations and co-operatives.

STRUCTURE

A basic core of persons who would make up the "Team" would be the F.U.A. District Board, Co-op Fieldmen, Co-op Delegates, D.A.'s. Other interested and resourceful persons could be added to working committees.

PURPOSE AND FUNCTION:

1. To analyze district needs.
2. To plan ways and means of meeting these needs.
3. To act as an effective decision making group on problems of concern to all farm organizations.
4. To receive education and information on the fundamental issues which confront them, and to communicate this information to the organizations in the District.
5. To provide a training ground for effective leaders of farm organizations.
6. To provide to the F.U.A. and to the other sponsors a district sound-in board, which would, in advance, review policies and assist with decision making.

HOW F.U. & C.D.A. CAN HELP:

F.U. & C.D.A. would help the District Team in every way possible to become an effective, important working arm of farm organizations.

1. By assisting the District Team in helping locals to plan programs and develop vital meetings.
2. By providing information and study materials.
3. By assisting the Team to communicate to the locals, the problem, needs and action of farm organizations.
4. By assisting the District to identify problems and by arranging for expert consultants to work with the District on special problems.
5. By providing training for the District Team in such areas as: sense of direction and purpose, co-ordination, evaluation, programming, communication and leadership skills.

As mentioned earlier our efforts and our energy will be directed mainly towards the successful development of these Teams. I feel that through this group of key people we can hope to reach a large number of persons at the local level. To accomplish this we will be calling on all available extension workers in Alberta who can contribute in this field.

There are other lesser but important projects which will be undertaken this year. These will be the two Co-op Directors Short Courses, assisting with Co-op Youth Camps, like the one held in Elk Island in July, assisting with programs at the Gold Eye Camp, preparing materials for locals, and advising them regarding programming. A monthly Newsletter will be forwarded during the winter months to all Co-op delegates and directors and the F.U.A. locals. We have successfully negotiated with the Provincial Government to undertake production of a Co-op Film strip, but we will need to assist with the script, the screen and distribution.

In closing I wish to say the because F.U. & C.D.A. is a relatively new idea in adult education, it needs the support of all person who believe that co-operative and farm organizations are necessary in our type of society. I believe that through the existence of F.U. & C.D.A. a closer cohesive relationship has developed among the member organizations. This was clearly evident during the Co-operative Credit Union Seminar held this September at Banff. A congenial working relationship has been established between the F.U.A. office and the F.U.A. officials. The co-operation and assistance provided by personnel of member organizations, the University Extension staff and the Canadian Citizenship Branch, the A.F.A. and the Alberta Department of Agriculture is excellent. This alone, partly achieves one purpose, that of co-ordinating available resources.

The Associated Country Women of the World

By Mrs. W. Ross

It is with a great deal of pleasure I am complying with a request from our F.W.U.A. Executive to write a brief bulletin on the Associated Country Women of the World. While more and more of our members are becoming increasingly aware of this great international organization representing rural women all over the world, we must always keep in mind that with every privilege comes responsibility, and in this brief bulletin I would like to deal with two items of responsibility, namely "Publicity and Finance".

I think, first of all, I should set out the "Objects of the Association" as adopted in their revised constitution at the Edinburgh Conference in 1959. "To work together for the betterment of rural homes and communities through study and action in the spheres of home making, housing, health, education and particularly all aspects of food and agriculture, so as to secure in all countries the basic necessities of healthy and happy living and to ensure our heritage of a fertile and beautiful countryside". This clause of the Constitution was subscribed to by nine hundred delegates from twenty-seven countries.

How to give publicity to the "aims and objects" of the Association was a matter of much discussion at the Conference and I had the privilege of working on a small committee set up to make recommendations to the General Assembly with particular regard to the official publication of the Association, "The Country Woman". The Conference in turn turned all recommendations over to a continuing committee, "The Country Woman Interim Committee" and it has been a real thrill to see these recommendations bear fruit.

We now have a small but very attractive magazine published bi-monthly to keep members well informed on the happenings of the Association all over the world, and I think of even greater importance the reports of the Association's representative on the United Nations. I feel that as a constituent society of A.C.W.W. our F.W.U.A. has a responsibility to help build up the number of subscribers and thus further friendship and mutual understanding between country women of all nations. **The annual subscription is one dollar.** The address is 78 Kensington High Street, London, W. 8. I suggest that each local should subscribe to the "Country

Woman" and that it be passed around among members, or if your membership is large, you subscribe for as many copies as necessary.

The second matter I should like to deal with is "**Pennies for Friendship**", not to be confused with our own F.W.U.A. fund for A.C.W.W. which was set up to take care of the expense of a delegate or delegates to the triennial conferences of the Associated Country Women of the World. The Associated Country Woman wanted to keep both individual and group membership, sufficiently low that inability to pay should not keep anyone out, but at the same time there was the realization that the cost of running an international organization had to be considered and "how to finance" was a problem.

As so often happens when a "knotty problem" is to be solved a Committee was set up. Heading this Committee was a Mrs. Drage who had a brain wave, "if every individual member of the Associated Country Women of the World could give the smallest coin of her country once a year, the trouble of finance would be over. She called it "the million member fund". The idea caught on and the pennies started rolling in. When the appeal reached America, the Americans called it "Pennies for Friendship" and this is what the fund is known as today. Out of this fund is paid practically all of the expenses of the organization—the run-exchange programs, publishing the *Country Woman*, the organizing of letter friends, organization of Country Woman, sending representatives of the Association to meetings of the United Nations, extending the work of A.C.W.W. through the travels of the President and Vice-President, and the financing of the triennial conferences. This coming year if every member of every constituent society belonging to A.C.W.W. will contribute their penny the amount will be One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars and it is to be hoped that this target will be realized before the tenth triennial conference to be held in Melbourne, Australia, in 1962. May I appeal to you not to neglect the Pennies for Friendship Fund.

I have just recently received the minutes of the ninth Triennial Conference of A.C.W.W. held in Edinburgh in 1959—a most comprehensive report of the proceeding, speeches, reports, resolutions, discussions, two hundred and twenty-seven pages of fine print, which every time I read it will bring

alive again for me "the great gathering of rural women from organizations very like our own in many ways, from all over the world.

And as I write this, I recall the remarks of Virginia Smith, a delegate from the U.S.A. who said, "The Associated Country Women of the World is a great organization, with able dedicated leadership, with an increasingly effective voice in International Affairs and with a highly developed programme of work throughout the world—but great organizations are not built by a few people—they are built by those who march in the ranks, and our role is none the less important, interesting and rewarding."

Surely this applies to us as members of the Farm Women's Union of Alberta and as members of a constituent society of A.C.W.W. May I close with the collect used by the Country Women's Association in Tasmania recited at every meeting—

"Let us O Lord achieve the nobler purpose of which we live, that others may be blest. Save us from pettiness and all self-seeking. Teach us to seek, to find, to give best. Let us be genuine with one another and see in each the best that we can find. So many lives depend on us for brightness, Lord keep us brave and help us to be kind.

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE

Twenty-five per cent of the Greek population still subsists of an income of less than 16 cents per day. A winter coat or woollen dress is a luxury few mountain villagers can afford. Since its inception in 1945, the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada has shipped nine million pounds of relief supplies to destitute areas overseas and packing new shipments to lessen the bitter onslaught of winter. Addresses of USC depots can be obtained by writing to USC Headquarters, 78 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Albertan ladies were called to the bar recently when the Central Millet Women's Institute met for their monthly meeting. As each member answered the roll call, she presented a bar of laundry soap to the Chairman. The soap will be sent to one of the Unitarian Service Committee clothing depots across Canada to be included in layettes for distribution to destitute mothers in Greece and the Middle East. USC Headquarters is at 78 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

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REPORT OF MENTAL HEALTH SEMINAR

The second annual Seminar on Mental Illness and Emerging Trends of Psychiatric Treatment was sponsored by the Canadian Mental Health Association, Northern Alberta Region, as 75 delegates registered at the Corona Hotel on the morning of October 25th to spend three days on the intensive study of mental illness.

Dr. H. E. Smith, former Dean of Education, University of Alberta, was the general chairman and Dr. Robert Sommer of the Psychology Department of the U. of A. was discussion chairman. Rev. W. P. Fitzgerald, president N.A.-R.C.A.M.A. welcomed the delegates. In his remarks he said mental illness was the greatest national problem, and something can be done about it.

Dr. Keith Yonge, Professor and Director of Psychiatry of the U. of A., our morning speaker, chose as his topic, "Body, Mind Relationships — Organic and Functional Illness". These are some of the important points he made: During the last ten years there has been a great upsurge in concern over mental illness, during which time a Royal Commission sat on the problem in Britain and a new act was passed. Correctly diagnosed mental illnesses are much the same as other illnesses and should be treated as such. How far can it be said that mental illness can be caused by physical ills? Mental and physical illness should not be thought of as being separate. He questioned the attitude of the public and spoke of segregation on mental and general hospitals. The number of dangerous patients in mental hospitals is extremely small. Mental illness is manifested in behavior but few mental illnesses lead to violence. Violence more often is a result of the treatment of the patient. Much depends on the attitude of the staff.

Dr. William Forster, Associate Professor of Psychiatry of the U. of A., spoke on "The Origins of Psychiatric Illness". He said that each case must be treated individually and given individual study. He spoke of the stigma attached to mental illness, reminding that not long ago T.B. carried a similar stigma which has been resolved since effective methods of treatment have been discovered. Overwork does not cause mental illness. Dr. Forster also spoke to the delegates on treatment facilities for psychiatric disorders in adults, stating that these facilities are changing from custodial to community care, and mentioned many cases and types of treatment.

One afternoon was given over to tours

of the Provincial Mental Institute at Oliver and the Psychiatric Area at the U. of A. Hospital. It is my opinion that the delegates felt more informed after these tours.

The delegate body was entertained at a buffet supper by the ladies at the White Cross Centre. The evening programs were explained. I am sure anyone who has sent donations to the White Cross may be sure that they are put to the best possible use. Our thanks to the ladies.

Dr. Andrew H. McTaggart, , Director of the Unit for Emotionally Disturbed Children, U. of A. Hospital, spoke on "Psychiatric Problems In Children". Dr. McTaggart spoke about behavior problems and attitudes in disturbed children, explaining that we should try to understand why a child is the way he is.

It was my privilege to sit on a panel on Friday afternoon. Dr. K. Yonge spoke on Emergency Themes and Patterns of Service, and the panel put questions to him.

I would like to extend my congratulations to the Committee of the Canadian Mental Health Association Northern Alberta Region who were responsible for the planning of the Seminar. I hope the delegates can help with the work in areas they come from. — F. R. Hallum

Advantages of Attending The F.U.A. Convention

To All Junior F.U.A. Locals

Members of the Junior F.U.A. can derive a great many benefits from attending the F.U.A. annual convention. It presents an ideal opportunity to see F.U.A. policy in the making, to hear reports of policy committees and to see and hear F.U.A. officials.

Perhaps the greatest advantage to the Junior F.U.A. delegate is the examples of parliamentary procedure in action. Though we may have had instructions in "Parliamentary Procedure and Chairmanship" it is difficult to imagine the various procedures.

At the F.U.A. convention the Juniors see wonderful examples of resolutions amended and on and on—No amount of teaching could make the procedures as clear as a few days in the convention hall.

A few days at the convention give the Junior delegates a better understanding of the structure of the F.U.A. ranging from the delegate to the president.

All in all it's a very worthwhile week.

Mary Kulachkosky,
Junior F.U.A.,
Director District 1

The Lady Aberdeen Scholarship

The first Lady Aberdeen Scholarship has been awarded to Mrs. Nesta Rugumayo of Uganda. Nutrition is her chief interest and the scholarship will make it possible for her to spend a year studying this subject—a contribution by ACWW to the "Freedom From Hunger Campaign".


Mrs. Rugumayo has been working in the Department of Community Development in Uganda since 1954. In 1957 she was promoted, becoming a Senior Community Development Assistant. Her work was to help the members of the African Women's Clubs in the Villages to feed their families better, especially their babies when they were weaned. Mrs. Rugumayo mentioned, with special interest, ACWW's Area Vice-President, Mrs. Basil Price, who visited a village where she was working and watched her demonstrating weaning foods. In the Department of Community Development Mrs. Rugumayo worked under the direction of Mrs. Pumla Kisosonkole, past President of the Uganda Council of Women, the ACWW Society which nominated Mrs. Rugumayo for a Lady Aberdeen Scholarship.

Mrs. Rugumako's husband is studying in the United Kingdom; they saved up so that Mrs. Rugumayo could follow him. Mr. Rugumayo will be able to help his wife in her studies, as he is interested in problems of nutrition as well and has the knowledge to give her a hand with scientific problems. Their three-year old son, Albert, is with them. Before her marriage, Mrs. Rugumayo taught in the Gayaza Secondary Girls' School in Uganda. Since her arrival in England she has been living in Cheshire; there she has done some voluntary work and seen something of the activities of Women's Institutes. She has taken Red Cross training, passing the First Aid, Home Nursing and Child Care examinations. She has also taken cookery at evening classes.

Scrap Books are to be on our own community this year. Miss Doris Hearn will judge these again this year. Suggestions made last year were that they information about pictures placed in should be study, have an index, more them, written information is good, originality and uniformity will be considered. Remember a request was made for duplicate copy of information on pioneers in your community for the Archives Committee.



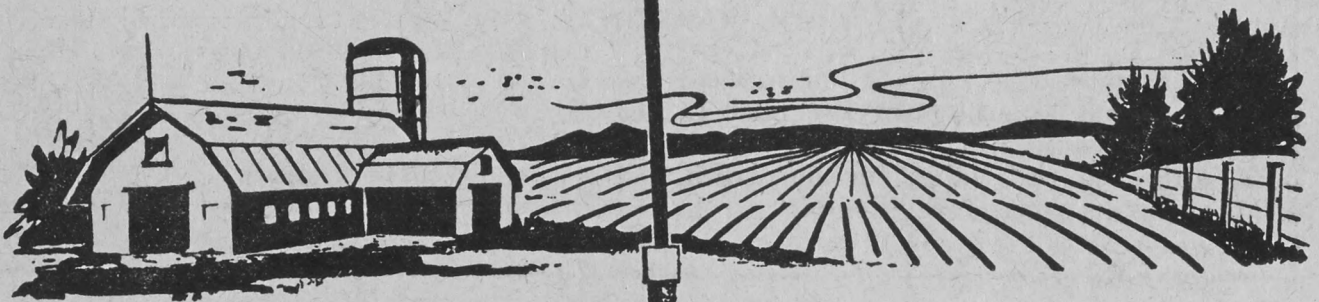
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Six Good Reasons Why You Should Deliver to the Alberta Wheat Pool

1. The Pool is a farmer-owned and controlled co-operative, operating solely to serve the needs and interests of farm people.
2. Pool policies are set by democratically-elected farmer-delegates representing the 50,000 Pool members.
3. Pool officials are constantly working to maintain or improve conditions in agriculture. The Pool has given grain producers an effective voice in the councils of the nation.
4. Pool agents and other employees are fully aware that they are working for Alberta grain producers. They aim to please.
5. The Pool consistently sets the standard of elevator practice in Alberta. The Pool leads, others follow.
6. **POOL PATRONAGE PAYS.**

Earnings of the Pool are returned as patronage refunds or dividends. These dividends are constantly higher than those paid by **any other** grain handling organization in Alberta.

POOL PATRONAGE PAYS

A farmer delivering 4,000 bushels of wheat annually for the past 15 years would have received, in addition to full value for his grain, these patronage dividends:

Cash	\$ 610.64
Reserves	1,565.16
Total	<u>\$2,175.80</u>

**YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO PASS UP
ALBERTA WHEAT POOL PATRONAGE DIVIDENDS**



ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

Farmer-Owned Co-operative